

Shell slenderly subulate, elongate, white, polished, straight; whorls numerous, plane, suture very faintly impressed; aperture small, acutely ovate; columella slightly callous.

Length 11, width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

ENGINA TUBERCULOSA.

T. fusiformis, utrinque attenuata; spira subacuminata, acuta, longitudinaliter tuberculato-costata; transversim lirata, liris superne nodosis, interstitiis subtilissime striatis, nigra; anfractu ultimo albo fasciato; apice albido; columella postice corrugata, denticulis parvis: apertura alba, longitudinis testæ dimidium haud æquans.

Shell fusiform, attenuated at both ends, spire somewhat acuminate, acute; longitudinally tuberculately ribbed, transversely ridged, ridges forming tubercles or nodules on the longitudinal ribs. Interstices very finely striated; aperture less than one-half the length of the shell; columella-lip corrugate or plicate posteriorly; teeth small. Colour black, last whorl encircled with a white band; aperture and apex white.

Length 9, width 4 mill.

The smallest species of the genus with which we are acquainted. We give the size of a large specimen. We have received it from several localities, and find it constant in shape and sculpture. The painting varies, the lower part of the last whorl and the spire being more or less spotted with white in some specimens.

EUCHELUS MACULOSUS.

T. parva, conico-globosa, umbilicata, nitida, tenui, concentricè irregulariter costata, longitudinaliter subtilissime striata: alba, costellis maculis rubris subdistantibus maculatis.

Shell small, umbilicate, somewhat conically globose, rather thin, shining, concentrically irregularly ribbed, longitudinally very finely striated. Colour white; transverse ribs spotted somewhat remotely with red.

Breadth 2, height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

10. DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF SHELLS FROM THE PACIFIC ISLANDS. BY W. HARPER PEASE.

CLATHURELLA BICARINATA.

Shell turreted, white, decussated throughout with longitudinal and transverse raised striæ. Whorls six, the last ornamented by two very prominent keels; the interstices plane; angulated at the suture; Upper whorls carinate at their centre and angulated at the suture, furnished with a single prominent keel; sutures deep, sinus in the form of a narrow slit, terminating in a round aperture. Aperture less than one-half the length of the shell; canal short, broad, slightly recurved.

Hab. Kingsmill Islands.

The only species with which this can be compared is the *P. tricarinata*, Val. They agree in the peculiar form of the sinus, and differ in that respect from all other species of the family. Our species is, however, more slender, and bears a less number of keels.

MARGINELLA CYLINDRICA.

Shell cylindrical, smooth, polished, white; last whorl ornamented on the back with broad yellowish bands, a spot of darker colour at the base. Aperture linear; outer lip simple, slightly expanded at the base, and spreading a short distance over the spire, at its junction posteriorly, by a callosity; inner lip four-plaited at the base.

Hab. Kingsmill Islands.

COLUMBELLA PUSILLA.

Shell small, fusiform, smooth, transversely striated at the base. Whorls seven, slightly convex; aperture oblong; canal rather wide, and slightly recurved; outer lip thin, thickened externally, denticulate within, and sinuated near its junction posteriorly; inner lip plicately thickened. Colour light fulvous or white, with irregular longitudinal, somewhat reticulated, chestnut-brown lines. At the upper part of the whorls, lines much less distinct and smaller; last whorl encircled by a narrow white band.

Hab. Kingsmill Islands.

SISTRUM AFFINE.

Shell ovate, thick, stout, longitudinally and transversely ribbed, interstices deeply excavated; longitudinal ribs rather broad, obtusely noded, nodules oblong; transverse ribs smaller, and striated transversely, interstices filled by two or three irregular-sized ribs or ridges. Aperture oblongo-ovate; folds on the inner lip faint. Colour black; transverse ribs white between the nodules; edge of lip and base black; columella purplish brown.

Hab. Kingsmill Islands.

The above species belongs to a group of which the *S. tuberculatum*, Blainv., may be considered the type. Our species, however, differs from that in being much more deeply engraved throughout, in the longitudinal ribs being more distinct, and the transverse striæ forming ribs or ridges.

AVICULA RADIATA.

Shell obliquely oblong, rather narrow, and somewhat curved, acuminately ridged, upper side angulate; posterior wing slender and elongate, of nearly the same length as the shell. Colour black, finely rayed with dark chestnut-brown, and covered with a brown, serrated, festooned epidermis.

Hab. Kingsmill Islands.

AVICULA BRUNNEA.

Shell oblique, rather oblong; posterior wing slender and elongate, finely striated concentrically, and somewhat obsoletely radiately

ribbed. Colour chestnut-brown, finely and irregularly rayed with lighter brown.

Hab. Sandwich Islands.

The above species was fished up from twenty fathoms, attached to coral. The only species of this form known to live at our islands.

11. DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO CORALS FROM MADEIRA, BELONGING TO THE GENERA PRIMNOA AND MOPSEA. BY JAMES YATE JOHNSON, COR. MEM. Z.S.

(Plate XXXI.)

Fam. GORGONIIDÆ, M.-Edw.

Subfam. GORGONIINÆ, M.-Edw.

Sect. PRIMNOACEÆ, M.-Edw.

PRIMNOA IMBRICATA, sp. n.

White, having a tendency to branch dichotomously in one plane; the branches slender, flexible, not plume-like, and not anastomosing. Axis pale brownish yellow, spineless, obscurely striated, effervescing in hydrochloric acid, coated with small white scales composed of carbonate of lime. Over the lower coating of scales there is another coating of larger scales, with a wide space between the two. The outer coat, which is easily removed, appears to be attached to the peduncles of the cells. These peduncles are in closely-set whorls of three or four, each of which expands into a cup-like cell, having its mouth closed in the dead coral with eight scales that have their apices in contact. The peduncles project at right angles from the stem, and are also clothed with scales.

This is a much more delicate form than *Primnoa lepadifera*, in which species the pedunculated cells appear to be arranged spirally on the branch.

Two specimens of this elegant *Primnoa* have been obtained, the larger of which has a height of $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with a width of 11 inches. It was attached to a piece of *Lophohelia (Oculina) prolifera*. The whorls of the pedunculated cells are about three-twentieths of an inch apart, and the peduncles about the same in height. The principal branch, near the base, has a diameter of one-fifth of an inch. The smaller example has been deposited in the British Museum.

Subfam. ISIDINÆ, M.-Edw.

MOPSEA ARBUSCULUM, sp. n.

The whole coral is coated with a thin brown skin. When this skin has been removed from the lower calcareous joints, they are found to be stony, white, subcylindrical, but rather narrower at the middle than at either end. They are finely striate longitudinally, and the striæ are parallel and straight. The interjoints do not